PACUC Personnel Changes

Effective January 1, 2003, Professors Gary Carlson (HSCI) and David Van Sickle (BMS) accepted the positions of Chair and Associate Chair for PACUC, respectively. PACUC thanks both of these individuals for their willingness to serve in these roles.

Effective January 1, 2003, Lisa Snider accepted the position of PACUC Administrator. Lisa was previously the Administrative Assistant for the Laboratory Animal Program (LAP) and Secretary to PACUC. Sheila Light will now serve a dual role as the Secretary to the PACUC and the LAP.

Please contact the PACUC/LAP office at 49163 if you need to reach any of these individuals.

Brown Bag Seminars for Animal Users
Spring/Summer 2003
Tuesdays—11:30 a.m.

March 18—Stew 209
Sanitation Practices & Procedures

April 1—VAHF
Humane Care & Use of Lab Animals

April 15—Stew 209
Humane Care & Use of Guinea Pigs & Rabbits

April 29—Stew 209
Humane Care & Use of Dogs & Cats

May 13—Stew 209
Humane Care & Use of Mouse, Rat and Hamster

May 27—Stew 209
Anesthesia & Analgesia of rodents
June 10—Stew 209
Aseptic Surgery of Rodents

June 24—Stew 209
Humane Care & Use of Swine

Attached to the back of this Newsletter is a full, one-page description of this brown bag series. Please feel free to post it for other laboratory personnel to see.

If you or members of your lab need training in any animal procedure, please contact the Laboratory Animal Program at 494-9163 (e-mail: lap@purdue.edu) for assistance.

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Death and Disposition Record

www.purdue.edu/Research/ORA/animals/forms/Death_Record.doc

The use of a Death and Disposition Record was formally accepted as a PACUC policy on December 18, 2002. This form, which can be downloaded from the PACUC website, can be modified by investigators for ease of use and is designed to alert LAP veterinary staff on unexpected deaths that may or may not be research related. This notification allows for follow-up by the veterinary staff as to the probable cause of death. It is especially useful in helping LAP personnel to identify recurring problems. This form should be completed for any animal that is adopted from an active protocol, is found dead or has been subjected to an unscheduled euthanasia due to health problems. It should also be used for animals that have been subjected to scheduled euthanasia but have previously received veterinary care from the LAP veterinary staff. Death and Disposition forms do not have to be completed for scheduled euthanasia of healthy animals as outlined in the PI’s protocol. Breeding colony animals that are routinely culled as part of colony maintenance are exempt from reporting through these forms. Please check with your animal facility manager regarding submission of the form or questions on the use of form.

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Summer 2003 PACUC Meeting Dates

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<th>Meeting Date</th>
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<td>July 16</td>
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**Summer 2003 PACUC Orientation Program Dates**

The orientation program for new faculty, staff, and students, who will be using animals in research, teaching, and/or testing, will be held on the following dates this summer:

- Tuesday, June 3—1:30-3:00 p.m., LILY, Rm. 1-125.
- Tuesday, July 1—1:30-3:00 p.m., LILY, Rm. 1-125.
- Tuesday, August 5—1:30-3:00 p.m., LILY, Rm. 1-125.

Attendance at one of these sessions is mandatory for personnel (faculty, staff, students) who will be initiating work with vertebrate animals. Personnel will not be approved to work with animals until such time that they have attended one of these meetings. This program presented by staff of the Purdue Animal Care and Use Committee and the Laboratory Animal Program is designed to introduce new personnel to the Purdue system for maintaining regulatory compliance with federal and University guidelines and ensuring humane care and use of laboratory animals.

Please register for one of these sessions via e-mail to Lisa Snider at: ldsnider@purdue.edu

This program may also be completed on-line if you are unable to attend one of the sessions above. The URL for on-line completion and the password to enter it is: [www.purdue.edu/Research/ORA/animals/login.shtml](http://www.purdue.edu/Research/ORA/animals/login.shtml) (the password is “pass”).

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**Cell Line and Tissue Testing for Rodent Infectious Agents**

Research rodents are readily infected by a number of viruses and bacteria that may produce disease and/or significantly alter experimental data. To successfully prevent spread of such agents, it is important that the microbiologic status of rodents housed within research facilities be periodically evaluated. This is currently done on a semi-annual basis (Purdue Sentinel Animal Program) in long-term colonies at Purdue University via serologic testing of sentinel rats and mice for various infectious agents, some of which can infect more than one rodent species. Rat colonies are tested for Sendi virus, pneumonia virus of mice (PVM), sialodacryadenitis virus (SDAV), Killiam rat virus (KRV), H-1 virus, reovirus, rat parvovirus (RPV), and Mycoplasma pulmonis. Mouse colonies are tested for Sendi virus, PVM, mouse hepatitis virus (MHV), minute virus of mice (MVM); Theiler’s mouse encephalomyelitis virus (GDVII), reovirus, rotavirus (EDIM), mouse...
parvovirus (MPV), and *Mycoplasma Pulmonis*.

Many infectious agents of rodents can be carried in cell lines and tissues which, when implanted into naive host animals, may serve as a source of infection. To minimize the likelihood of inadvertent infection of specific pathogen-free rodents with these agents, it is recommended that tumors, tissues, cell lines, and ascites fluid of rodent origin or passaged through rodents at other institutions should be evaluated for contamination prior to experimental use *in vivo*.

Two methods are currently available for testing of biological substances to be implanted in rodents, namely the Mouse Antibody Production (MAP) test or through use of PCR-based testing such as the Infectious Microbe PCR AmplifiCation Test (IMPACT\textsuperscript{©}).

The MAP test is a procedure used to test for the presence of murine viruses and bacteria in transplantable samples. In this procedure, disease-free mice are inoculated with a sample of the material being tested and housed in isolation for 4-6 weeks. At the end of this time, serum is collected from the mice and assayed for the presence of specific antibodies to a panel of viruses and bacteria of murine origin. The test may be conducted by the investigator or by a commercial firm such as Charles River Laboratories, Inc., and can be adapted for materials to be implanted into rats, guinea pigs, and hamsters as well as mice.

The University of Missouri Research Animal Diagnostic Laboratory (RADIL) currently offers a faster and less expensive alternative to MAP testing through use of their IMPACT PCR-based testing. For DNA and RNA viruses as well as some bacteria, they have demonstrated comparable or improved sensitivity of virus detection compared to the MAP test and offer a turn-around time of approximately 10 business days.

It is recommended that, *at a minimum*, rodent tissues, fluids, or cells be tested for the battery of organisms monitored in the Purdue Sentinel Animal Program. Rodent cell lines and tissues that have been stored frozen for a number of years should also be tested for lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV) and ectromelia virus. Researchers are encouraged to investigate whether other infectious agents not currently tested for at Purdue could interfere with their study objectives. Information can be found in the Working Party Report -- Supplement on Health Monitoring No. 3: Implications of infectious agents on results of animal experiments. *Laboratory Animals* (1999) 33(Suppl.1), S1:39-87. Online copies of this publication can be obtained at: http://www.lal.org.uk/onlinerep.html.

The Laboratory Animal Program (lap@purdue.edu or 49163) can offer
investigators advice in testing of samples.

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Presentation on “Pain Recognition and Management”

David Martin, DVM, (Pfizer, Inc.) will be presenting a lecture on Tuesday, May 27, on pain recognition and management in animals. Dr. Martin was an anesthesiologist at the School of Veterinary Medicine at Purdue before accepting a position at Pfizer. In his present capacity, he addresses not only veterinary groups but also researchers on the importance of pain recognition and management in animals.

During the last round of USDA inspections on this campus, it was evident that the USDA will be placing more emphasis on researchers’ ability to recognize when an animal is in distress and may need an analgesic for pain and that this issue is documented in an approved protocol. This prompted PACUC to invite Dr. Martin to speak on the topic and to open it up to all personnel at Purdue who use vertebrate animals in research, teaching, and testing, for their continuing education.

This lecture will be held in STEW 313 from 9:30-10:30 a.m. If you will be attending the presentation, please send an email to pacuc@purdue.edu, stating that you would like to reserve a seat. Thank you.